



**LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.**

NOTICE.

The Eagle can be ordered at Chas. Macdonald & Co.'s literary emporium and book store, 55 Washington street, L. H. Jackson's wholesale and retail cigar store, 105 Washington street, and at all first-class news stands throughout the West.

THE CLOSE OF THE BREWERS' WAR.

The Eagle congratulates the community on the close of the brewers' war. This disastrous commercial conflict, which has been waged for the past few years, had reached a state where the prosperity of thousands of workmen was at stake, as had the war continued a little longer many of the larger concerns would have been obliged to discharge the greater number of their workmen. The happy ending of the difficulty helps the farmer, who will get a better figure for his barley; it stimulates the malt market, helps the cooperage industry, brightens the prospects of numerous branches of the machinery business, and puts more money about in the community. For the successful outcome much credit is due to Rudolf Brand, Charles H. Wacker, Leo Ernst, John A. Orb, Thomas F. Keiser, William L. Kerner, Ernest Fecker, Jr., Theodore Oehme, Julius Schiller, George A. Weiss, Gustav Hossert, Jr., Austin J. Doyle, Adam Orseltorfer, Peter Fortune, Captain Fred Pabst, Richard Deutsch, William F. Mahony, Charles J. Vopicka, and other leading brewers, who stood out for higher wages for their workmen and the only method of securing the same—a fair price for their product.

Now that this great industry has again been placed on the high road to prosperity, it is likely that other lines will feel the effects of the boom, and that the long prayed for restoration of good times is close at hand.

THE UNION STOCK YARD AND TRANSIT CO.—ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST INSTITUTIONS.

There are but few places in the world where one can see so much life and activity as at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago. It is true there is but very little here that might appeal to the poet, and musically inclined people might not find much in the yell of the cowboy or pig driver that would prove enchanting, but to one who likes bustle and business activity, this is an enchanting spot. To some the great aggregation of fences, sheds, viaducts and railway tracks, with the dirty streets and alleys, and the distinct and pronounced odor is probably repulsive, but those who comprehend the importance of this great American enterprise, the largest of its kind in the world, are dumb with amazement when they first gaze upon it. Outside of the great White City itself, there was no place around Chicago that was visited by so many people during the World's Fair as the Stock Yards and "packing town." Let one go there early in the morning and see the immense throng of laborers pour into the gates, and he will imagine that all the men in the world are engaged in carrying forward the great enterprise centering here. Just think of twenty thousand men pouring into the grounds of this company and the city packers adjacent thereto between 5 and 9 o'clock a. m. This is an army of itself, and a peaceful army going upon an errand of love and mercy, to provide bread for the dear ones. This scene certainly ought to inspire a poet, and convince the skeptical that Chicago ought to be proud of such a magnificent enterprise. These yards were opened for business December 25th, 1865, and were at once recognized by all the live stock men of the country as the leading market of the world. They have been at the front ever since. During all these years the master spirit has been (and is yet) Mr. John B. Sherman, who is recognized as the ablest manager of this kind of business in this or any other country. The growth of the business has been phenomenal, ranging annually from three to four million of cattle for several years past, eight to nine million hogs, three to four million sheep and one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand horses.

The following figures show the receipts of live stock at these yards for the past year:

Cattle 2,588,558
Calves 108,740
Hogs 7,885,283
Sheep 3,406,739
Horses 113,192
Total number of cars 270,816

This stock comes from all parts of the United States. During the past year stock has been received from Oregon and Washington Territory, as well as from the Republic of Mexico; in fact, you may go wherever you will, the Chicago market is known, and is the Mecca of the shipper and stock grower.

The capital stock of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company is \$13,000,000; its capacity for live stock is 50,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs; 35,000 sheep; 5,000 horses. There are 175 live stock commission firms doing business there, who loan millions of dollars to stock men to help them carry on their business as well as to sell the stock consigned to them. There are also over 200 steady and well-known buyers on the market all the time, thus insuring the shipper a market for all kinds of stock every day in the year.

The company owns and operates over 150 miles of railroad tracks, has twenty locomotives of its own and handles all the output of all the packing houses and many other large industries situated along its right of way, from the lake on the east to Ogden avenue on the west. Every department is ably managed; stock is well and quickly cared for, and provided with the best feed to be found, and each and every pen is supplied with an abundance of pure water from artesian wells.

The wonderful growth of the horse and mule market at these yards will convince every one that, like everything else connected with the business, it is ahead of any other market in the world. The receipts for the past year were 160,000 head and total valuation of same reached the enormous sum of \$6,240,000. Daily auction sales take place and a large number of buyers are here from all parts of the world, including France, England, Germany, Scotland, and Ireland, and horses are constantly being sent across the water in large numbers, thus insuring a quick sale for all kinds of horses.

The great pavilion built for the show and sale of fancy horses by this company is the largest of its kind in the world and will seat three or four thousand people; contains under its great dome a display and speed track thirty-five feet wide and 530 feet long; is lighted at night by myriads of electric lights and is steam heated, so that sales can be carried on evenings, if desired.

No other place in the world can receive, handle and care for such an amount of stock as is taken care of at this point, and shippers of all kinds and classes of live stock will find it to their interests to bill directly through to Chicago.

The Transit House, owned and run by this company in connection with the yards, is one of the neatest and best managed hotels in the city, and prices are only \$2 per day.

The National Live Stock Bank, one of the strongest in the city, is located within the yards and its great cash surplus is devoted wholly to the live stock interests.

The officers of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company are: N. Thayer, President; John B. Sherman, Vice President and General Manager; E. J. Martin, Second Vice President; Jas. H. Ashby, General Superintendent; J. C. Denison, Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Doughty, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; D. G. Gray, Assistant General Superintendent.

DANGER OF THEATER PANICS.

The appalling disaster in a Baltimore theater, when a false alarm of fire threw a large audience into a panic, is a lesson which every habitual attendant upon theaters or other entertainments ought to heed. There was not the slightest particle of danger in the Baltimore theater until some foolishly frightened woman, seeing a flaring gas jet, started the cry of "Fire!" The entire audience might have remained in the house all night without any risk whatever. But the outcry set the people into a senseless, furious rush for the door, and a long list of killed, with another long list of wounded, marks the result. In the vast majority of cases where life is lost in a theater fire it is not the fire but the mad scramble for the exits that does the mischief. The fire itself is not half so dangerous as the word "fire" on the lips of some terrified idiot. In most theaters, supposing a fire to have broken out on the stage—where theater fires usually do break out—the entire audience would have time to saunter away coolly and lazily before the flames could by any possibility cross the footlights or block the attendants' egress. The average time required for the departure of an audience is much less than that which must elapse before an incipient fire can get hold of an entire theater. It should be kept in mind, also, that there are always many persons behind the scenes who are watching what goes on there and who know just what is happening when a gas jet flares up or an unexpected light falls in the scene. The theater-goer has but to remember that so long as he keeps still and keeps out of the way of the panic-stricken ones who may be bent on rushing out he is almost absolutely safe. The panic itself can last at the utmost only about two minutes. At the end of that time the way is clear. The danger when a fire breaks out in a theater is far less for the man sitting in the middle of a row next the stage than for one a great deal nearer the door. He is out of the path of the panic. In theater fires the way to escape quickly and safely is to go very slow. Until audiences keep this fact in mind they will always run a certain risk—not from the fire, indeed, but from their own actions.

CHEESE IT!

The recent report to the effect that the English market for American cheese has been badly diminished by the offering of "filled cheese" from this

country in English cities lends interest to a letter on the subject written by Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Bureau a few weeks ago. The letter was a reply to a complaint that he was not condemning the sale of oleomargarine as sharply as he ought. Mr. Morton states that he has upon every occasion denounced the sale of any product under any nomenclature other than the honest one. He declares in favor of honest, unadulterated American products of all sorts for both the home and foreign markets. He says: "I am opposed to the fraudulent representing of an adulterated article as a pure article, whether that article be from the farm, factory or the merchant." This is sound doctrine. It need not be denied that modern scientific investigation has taught men how to utilize as valuable food products much material that formerly would have been allowed to go to waste, and that the placing of these before the public has tended to cheapen food in general to the masses. But that fact forms no excuse for the palming off of a fraud on the customer who does not wish to eat the substitute, and is able and willing to pay for what he regards as the genuine article.

MR. DUNLAP SMITH ON CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Dunlap Smith, the outgoing president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, struck a popular chord in his address at the annual meeting held Wednesday when he spoke of the financial affairs of Chicago. He said:

"The city of Chicago, in spite of its present need for ready money, is today in a much better financial condition than any other large city in the country. Its funded debt is less than \$12,000,000, which is about one-half that of Boston or Philadelphia, and less than one-fifth that of New York. In the last twenty-five years Chicago has added to its permanent assets by way of purchase \$40,000,000 worth of property, which is nearly \$12,000,000 in excess of its total funded debt. No city in the country is more prosperous than Chicago; no city has a smaller debt in proportion to its wealth and population; no city is assessed at such a high rate or upon such a low assessed value; no city pays tribute to so many taxing authorities. And yet because of our absurd and complicated revenue system we are compelled to run the city in a land-to-mouth sort of way and do without many much-needed improvements."

PROCEEDS ALL GO TO CHARITY.

The Frank Lawler Independent and Social Club of the Nineteenth Ward will give a grand ball at West 12th Street Turner Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 1906. There are a great many poor families in that ward who are in destitute circumstances, and the entire proceeds of this ball will be used to buy coal and provisions to assist these poor people. Those who wish to add a good cause should attend this ball.

GENERAL ORENDORFF RESIGNS.

Adjutant General Orendorff has resigned his office for the purpose of engaging in the practice of the law in Chicago.

He leaves behind him the best official record ever made by an adjutant general in Illinois, and he brings with him to Chicago the good wishes of his thousands of admirers throughout the State.

WE CONGRATULATE MR. CARTER.

The Eagle is glad to note that Mr. Z. R. Carter, who has but recently been triumphantly elected Sanitary Trustee, was the other day chosen Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Carter's popularity is well deserved. He is a good citizen and a square man.

The world can ill spare Sergius Stepanoff, whose life was ground out under cruel car wheels at an English garage crossing. His genius, his pertinacity and his self-sacrifice made the cause of Russia against the Russian government the cause of the whole thinking world. Not all can understand the meaning of sacrifices such as his. Friends, family, home, and even liberty, rather than to forfeit the right and the power to cry out against governmental oppression, requires courage which few men possess. Educated, a noble, a university professor, and a man of mild and amiable disposition, he did not fear to depart from educated circles; he was not loath to sacrifice his titular nobility; he cheerfully gave up his collegiate position and fought a hard fight, hardly to be expected of one of his nature, for the rights and the liberties of the common man. His reward? Well, it came chiefly from a sense of duty done. But, perhaps, after all, there is more fame for Sergius Stepanoff than for the czar, as a vastly greater number of men hold his name holy.

After looking the field over very carefully General Miles announces that American coast defenses are considerably shopped, raveled and run down at the heel. He says that before we fight England something ought to be done along the Atlantic coast in order to give John Bull a proper reception. He suggests a few trifling improvements which he would like to see made as soon as possible, and estimates that they would require the expenditure of only \$80,000,000 at present. These are small things, and many of our delinquent subscribers are so shy, financially, that they are positively timid. But if a good fight will be spoiled unless General Miles receives \$80,000,000 right away, we are ready to do our full duty to have the show go on. If General Miles will call at our office to-day after the last edition goes to press, we will let him have the money.

There can be no doubt that in these times of dynamite and submerged torpedo boats a battle ship will have to use extraordinary caution in the vicinity of a hostile port. Intense vigilance must be exercised at night to discover the approach of torpedoes, and the crew will get very little rest under such circumstances. When Lieut. Cushing sank the Confederate ram Albatross he stole past the river picket boat in the darkness and drove his boat over the cordon of logs with the Albatross in the rear. The wire netting and searchlights now used are by no means a certain protection against torpedo boats. The latest experiments in our navy indicate that they are dangerous to a startling degree.

There might perhaps be a more utterly imbecile project than the erection of a monument to the newspaper men who served as war correspondents in our late unpleasantness, but up to date it has not been made public. Never has there been so crying an instance of the monument mania developed to the point of acute insanity. There is absolutely no more reason why the gentlemen—brave and brilliant gentlemen, no doubt—who earned their living by reporting campaigns should be thus favored with a pinhead immortality than for a monument erected in honor of the sutlers.

An Ohio judge has decided that wives are legally responsible for the support of their husbands and their families, provided the husbands themselves are unable to furnish the support. The decision is said to have greatly surprised the lawyers, and also the new woman. But the judge contends that the law of Ohio in this respect is the same as that in Illinois, Iowa, California and the territory of Oklahoma. In the Ohio case the amount sued for was a balance of \$22 on a tailor bill of venerable date, and the wife, who has real estate valued at \$10,000, will have to pay it.

In the French navy a test has recently been made of a submerged torpedo boat of two horse-power, which has a speed of seven miles an hour. When the boat is started in the direction of an enemy's ship it is sunk to the required depth by an automatic arrangement which regulates its weight to an ounce, and it can be brought to the surface instantly by detaching a lead keel weighing a ton. The angel that sits aloft for poor Jack will abdicate when torpedoes begin to play under the ship's hull, with no trace of an enemy in sight.

The American people have a calm confidence in their military strength. It is not based on vast standing armies, but on a knowledge of what they have done in past emergencies. They were not trained for war in 1801, yet within the next four years carried through the most deadly conflict of modern times. They are a peaceful people, preferring arbitration if it is possible. When arbitration is rejected, as it has been by Lord Salisbury, they know their duty, and will never surrender their honor.

English papers should not attach much weight to the dispatches assuring them that the people of this country are not united in supporting the President's message on the Monroe doctrine. The message was approved within three days by the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress. This is an extraordinary thing to happen in any parliamentary body, and the American Congress is the war-making power.

Panle is a contagion, but a few men with cool heads and plenty of nerve could have prevented that horror in a Baltimore theater. In a dangerous crisis the average crowd is almost sure to do the wrong thing, but a strong check promptly applied can render them amenable to reason. Time and again this has been demonstrated under circumstances far more threatening than those which led to the Baltimore tragedy.

At the inaugural ceremonies of Gov. Bradley the venerable Associated Press informs us that "several thousand enthusiastic partisans stood upon their feet and cheered wildly." In order that we may properly cover the event by issuing extras we hope to be advised promptly whenever those partisans attempt to stand on their heads and cheer wildly.

La grippe has done many wonderful things, but its latest trick is to make a man cross-eyed. Benjamin Stettinman, ex-president of the Barbers' Union, has for six weeks been confined to his room for an attack of la grippe. The disease in some way affected the nerves of the eyes, and he is now under treatment of an oculist.

Veterans of the civil war are now beyond the age of 50, but if these battery stormers of old were called out now, reserves to perform garrison duty what a picnic it would be for them. No other country could furnish such a background for 14,000,000 men of fighting age.

Perilla's comet is now visible at 1 o'clock in the morning, but if it wants to be seen it should come around a few hours later. The morning nap is too valuable to be wasted in seeking an introduction to a bob-tailed stranger who refuses to come closer than 200,000,000 miles.

After a struggle for some time with a tropical vegetation, the builders of a line of telegraph along the Amazon have decided to lay a telegraph cable in the river for a distance of 1,400 miles. The modern engineer has a variety of ways of dealing with difficulties.

Wood for tennis racquets requires at least five years' seasoning, that is to say, it requires to be kept five years before cutting up for use. Wood for pianos is kept, as a rule, for forty years before it is considered sufficiently in condition to be used.

English diplomatists admit that they did not "strenuously" claim a new boundary in Alaska until gold deposits were discovered there. The latent rights of England are becoming so numerous that a definition of them could not be delayed much longer.

Japan claims the oldest wooden building in the world. It is a log storeroom in Yama, which is now used to shelter some of the Mikado's art treasures. An age of 1,200 years is claimed for it. Some of the logs are nearly worn away by the weather.

NONE BUT NATIVES WANTED.

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five manual. Copies of the manual will be furnished to applicants. Electrical Service. The examinations will cover such knowledge of electricity as the duties of positions in this division may require.

Fire Service. Applicants must pass the physical tests, and an examination in the first four subjects of the clerk examination and the fire manual. Copies of the manual will be furnished on application.

Mechanical Engineers. The examinations will embrace the first four subjects of the clerk examination and practical tests in mechanical engineering. Applicants for places of stationary engineer must produce a license from the proper authorities.

Bridge Service. The subjects of examination for these positions will be the first four subjects of the clerk examination, and where necessary, electrical and steam engineering. Applicants must be physically capable of performing the work they will be called upon to do.

Inspection Service. The subjects of examination in addition to the first four subjects of the clerk examination, to show ability to make written reports, will embrace practical tests in the work to be performed.

Janitor and Elevator Service. The subjects of examination for janitors, elevator conductors, watchmen, etc., will be the first four subjects of the clerk examination. (Given above.)

Library Service. The subjects of examination, in addition to the first four subjects of the clerk examination, will embrace, where essential, card-cataloging, indexing, the preparation of material for binding, etc.

CARPET-BAGGERS ARE WELCOME.

But Old Soldiers Are Not Wanted by the Chicago City Civil Service Board.

Persons over 45 years of age cannot be examined for office.

But any one who is under that age, who consequently did not serve in the war for the Union, and who has been only twelve months in Chicago, can be examined. Isn't that fine?

HYPOCRISY'S MASQUERADE.

Question Number 17 Is Ludicrous Enough to Make People Laugh. Question number 17 is a bird. Here it is:

17. Were you ever separated from the service of the city of Chicago or of Cook County? If so, state when, in what manner, and from what department. Avoid any allusion to politics or to change of administration.

Inasmuch as 98 per cent of all removals from the civil service of Chicago for the past thirty-five years have been made for political reasons, the question is really laughable.

It is a punch.

And a withered, hypocritical punch, at that.

COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE.

Sam M. Burdett, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners—Mr. James D. Morrison Takes His Seat as a Member.

The first meeting of the Cook County Board of Civil Service Commissioners as now constituted was held Monday afternoon, when the new commissioner, James D. Morrison, the well-known merchant and member of the firm of Raggio & Morrison, took his seat as successor to W. D. Boyce. As Mr. Boyce was chairman of the board, his retirement made a reorganization necessary, and to show that the commissioners follow the civil service rule they apply to others, Mr. Morrison said that he, as a new member, would take a leave seat. He moved to make Sam M. Burdett, the Democratic member of the board, chairman. Commissioner Northman seconded the motion, and Burdett was elected chairman by two Republican commissioners. Mr. Northman was re-elected secretary.

Chairman Burdett is a Democrat of the Kentucky brand, and in politics is always to be found on the Democratic side of the fence. He is a Kentuckian, and practiced law in that State once, but found newspaper work more congenial, and was for some years connected with the Louisville Courier-Journal. He came to Chicago five years ago, and became the Legislative correspondent of the Chicago Herald. But when the Chicago Chronicle became a straight-out Democratic organ in this city, Mr. Burdett became a member of the Chronicle staff. He was appointed the Democratic member of the Cook County Board of Civil Service Commissioners when it was created, and he is still the only Democratic member of the board. But he is also its chairman, elected by the two Republicans as a compliment to his personal worth, and as an evidence that the Cook County Civil Service Commissioners apply the same rule to themselves that they apply to all applicants for position, and leave partisan politics entirely out of their official duties.

The County Civil Service Board is a liberal body in every way, and should not be confounded with the illiberal city board, which is down upon naturalized citizens.

A man in an Ohio city rented a store and soon afterward sued his wealthy owner for alienation of his wife's affection. The wife procured a Dakota divorce and is now suing the man of riches for breach of promise. A complication like that is enough to make Justice throw up both hands.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, the well-known North Side carpet dealer and household furnisher, is strongly talked of for alderman from the Twenty-second Ward. It will be hard to induce him to run, but many of the taxpayers want him.

Martha Emmerich, the State street merchant, has a very strong backing for the Democratic nomination for South Town Assessor.

If it is a fact that Mark Twain is to receive \$10,000 for ten lectures in England, there must be a great many "Innocents Abroad."



HON. HEATON OWSLEY.
The New President of the Wauabensee Club.



COL. E. T. NOONAN.
The Popular Officer Who Mustered the Naval Militia Into the State Service.

WARD GARBAGE CONTRACTORS. IT'S A BUSY FEATHERATION.

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going out after the office again. Ex-Alderman Thomas Gallagher is being groomed by some of his friends, although his own aspirations run toward the City Council. S. H. Harris is considered a candidate, while "Tim" Ryan, who was defeated by Woodman, will fight for the nomination if the chances of Democratic success are brighter than they were when he ran before. S. H. Harris is the last entry made in this district.

In the 5th district E. T. Noonan, who was defeated by Congressman White, would like another chance to sit in Congress. J. J. Townsend of the 11th Ward is also talked of, although he declares he is not a candidate. Joseph A. O'Donnell, the attorney, is considered available for the nomination, and Peter Klonskies is being coached by the Polish Democrats for the nomination.

In the 6th district it seems to be practically agreed that Carter Harrison will get the nomination. So far no other candidate has made his appearance and Mr. Harrison already has begun a fight for delegates. He is running in a district which was particularly friendly to his father and the leaders say that his nomination already is assured. The 7th district, represented by Congressman Foss, is another Republican stronghold. The Democratic leaders propose to have Dr. D. G. Moore, a member of Gov. Altgeld's staff, lead "the forlorn hope" there this fall.

J. J. Sloan is a candidate for the State Board of Equalization in the 2d district on the Democratic side. In the 3d Michael McDonough has declared himself, while in the 4th Patrick Canfield and Edward F. Cullerton, the present incumbent, are working tooth and nail for the nomination. Canfield is now superintendent of the elevator inspectors. In the 5th district Frank Kilcrease is spoken of for the office, but the chief interest here is centered in the Republican field. John J. Dahmann, who was elected as a Democrat, has changed his politics, and is now looking to the Republicans for a nomination for re-election. Some of the leaders have promised Maj. Blodgett the vote of the convention, and he is insisting that they keep their word. In the 6th district J. H. Hopkins is mentioned as the candidate who finds most favor with the leaders.

The charming and debonaire William Mangler, the popular ex-beer bottler, is said to be an aldermanic aspirant in the Twenty-first ward.

Among the Democrats strongly mentioned for State's Attorney are George A. Truile and Clarence S. Darrow.